

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. BA 687

Magi No. 0306872204

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Gayley House/ Old Stone House

and/or common Cradock Lane Building

2. Location

street & number 6 Cradock Lane ☐ not for publicationcity, town Owings Mills ☐ vicinity of Councilmanic District 3
congressional district 3

state MD county Baltimore County

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Office

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Daniel and Jean Gordon

street & number 6 Cradock Lane

city, town Owings Mills

state and zip code MD 21117

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building **liber 7105**street & number 401 Bosley Avenue **folio 397**

city, town Towson state MD 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Green Spring Valley National Register District Survey

date 1980 ☒ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state MD 21401

7. Description

Survey No. BA 687

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This house has been considerably restored since the following description was written by James T. Wollon, Jr., in 1980:

The small stone house on Cradock Lane appears to date from the opening years of the 19th century but inconclusive indications of possible early alterations suggest that an 18th century date may be possible, as will be described below. Built in two sections, the principal facade oriented to the road, to the south, the easterly section is the original. The westerly section was added at a very early date.

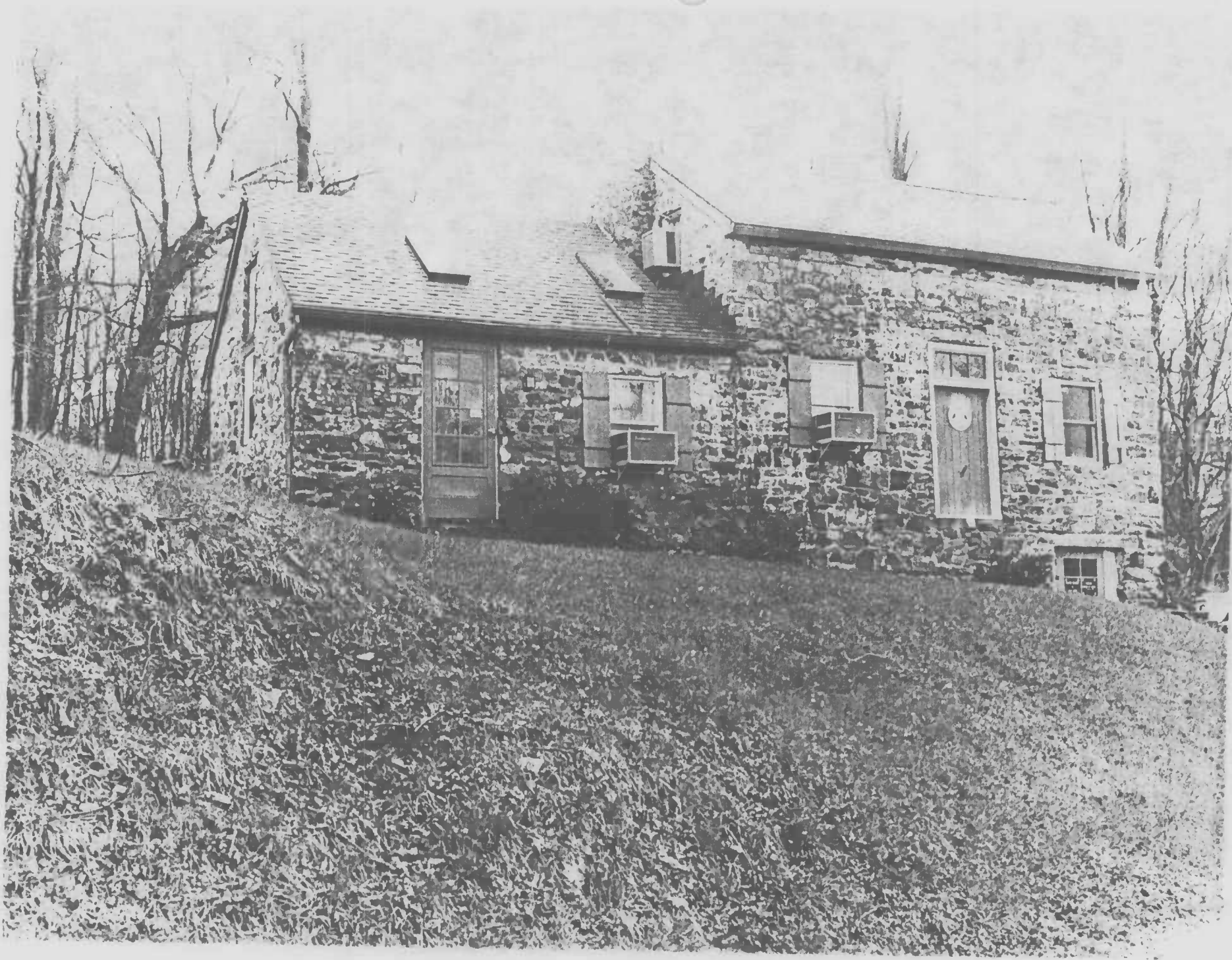
The original section is three bays in length, one and one half storeys in height. The door is centered in the south front and a 6/6 window is on either side, symmetrically spaced. Falling grade allows a door to the basement in the easterly bay of the south front. A small basement window in the east end has two iron bars built into the masonry; a window in the east gable lights the low second storey. A centered door is the only opening in the northwall. The hewn top wall plate is exposed flush with the south and north walls, entirely void of a cornice.

A single chimney rises externally at the west end of the original section, a brick stack above a stone chimney. That chimney broadens in width toward the north and its north side is flush and continuous with the north wall of the house. Internally, a chimney breast of conventional width projects into the large west room, its firebox trimmed with an architrave surround having a quirked cyma reversa with astragal on fillet backband, a design typical of the early 19th century. No interior evidence is visible of a fireplace as wide as the chimney would allow, suggesting an original chimney of unusual width (possibly 18th century) abandoned early in the 19th century and replaced by the conventional projecting chimney breast.

The west wing consists of three stone walls, the original section forming the east wall. It is two bays in length, one story in height. Doors are in the westerly bay of the south front and approximately centered in the north side; windows are in the easterly bay of the south front and centered in the west end. Internally, is a single room, void of detail. The massive original chimney projects in the northeast corner, without a fireplace in evidence. A ladder-stair in the southwest corner, in ruins, gives access to the unfinished loft.

A partition extends through the original section of the house just east of the door bay; its handsplit lath is fastened with early cut nails. The larger west room has the chimney breast fireplace and architrave surround described above. A simple chair rail surrounds the room, beaded top and bottom. Walls are plastered on the stone; the ceiling is covered with plywood and there are no other early details. The stair rises straight and enclosed against the north wall immediately north of the east room, then turns to the south to reach the second floor near its ridge line. The single room there, with sloping ceiling beneath the roof, has a very small fireplace in its west end. A few loose floorboards reveal nails with wrought heads on cut shafts, whitewashed straight-sawn joists and whitewashed undersides of the floorboards.

In the dirt-floored cellar, the first-floor joists are logs. A recess beneath the fireplace suggests a fireplace but it seems to have no flue. The exterior entrance to the cellar in the easterly bay of the south front retains a board door with long strap hinges, the only early door on the premises.



BA-687

8. Significance

Survey No. BA 687

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates Builder/Architect Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This small house was added to the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory in 1973 by volunteer Alice Martin. The house is shown in the 1877 atlas but marked as part of the Green Spring estate (BA 45) rather than Trentham (BA 41). For lack of a name, it has been written up as "the Gayley House" for a tenant family that rented it in this century. During the Valleys Planning Council's 1980 study, historian-researcher Anne Brooks reported:

This very early small stone house, formerly abandoned due to its cramped location on a sloping site, on a busy road, with insufficient space for contemporary water and sewage disposal systems, is typical of the first-generation dwellings erected on newly patented lands. This example may be that, it may be a much later tenant house or it may have been the modest dwelling of a local shopkeeper, craftsman, or artisan. Its stone walls are in very good condition, attesting to the skill and care with which it was built, and many of its few original details remain, albeit in poor condition.

Such houses exist in many places, usually abandoned, usually far below the standards of their surroundings, usually zoned out of usefulness and therefore usually threatened with certain annihilation, as is the cause with this example.

However, this house was not to disappear, and in an update by the Valleys Planning Council, the links with the original owners was clarified:

Clark and Ann MacKenzie bought the little stone house with 0.575 acres on the corner of Cradock Lane and Green Spring Valley Road on December 12, 1979, from Ralph DeChario. They are presently restoring it for rental purposes.

Ralph DeChario had owned this house together with the major part of the former Cradock Estate, which is now Queen Anne Village, since September 10, 1975, when he purchased it from Harry Waller. ² Harry Waller had in turn purchased this particular parcel of land from Thomas Cradock Jensen in 1971. ⁴ Thomas Jensen had inherited this parcel of land, together with the entire Cradock estate, December 10, 1960, from Arthur Cradock. ⁵ Arthur Cradock's sister Miss Katherine Cradock owned the estate before him until her death January 13, 1953. She had inherited it from her father, Thomas Cradock, June 7, 1886, with provision that her mother, Sallie Cradock, retain residency for her lifetime. ⁷

The small stone house does appear on the 1877 atlas map of the 3rd District, ² which is the earliest definite record of it found to date; however, due to the architect's description, there is reason to believe the house could be 100 years older. The Cradocks had many buildings and tenant houses on their estate, and the as maps of the late 18th century are not available, our only source has been tax assessment lists which do not specify exact locations of houses. The 1798 tax list does list two houses, one of which very easily could be the one in question. Both measure 20 x 20 according to the list, and the present owner says that the original part of the house is close to those dimensions. The architect's description (Item 7) states that due to the care taken in construction, an excellent craftsman was probably the builder and a "stone Doctor's Shop" measuring 20 x 20 is described on the 1798 tax list.

Trentham, as the Cradock estate was called, has been designated as an Historic Site. ⁹ For five years prior to the construction of the mansion in 1750, the Cradocks lived in a one-room house on the property. ¹⁰ At that time, Cradock Lane, where the little stone house is, was the main route from Baltimore to Reisterstown; the present Reisterstown Pike not having been constructed until about 1790. ¹¹ Therefore, it is highly possible that due to the location of this house, it was the first house on the property and dates to atleast 1745.

NOTES:

1. Baltimore County Land Records (BCLR), County Courts Building, Towson, EHK JR. 6114:390.
2. Conversation with owner, February 12, 1980.
3. B.C. Deeds 4731:105.
4. B.C. Deeds 5187:388
5. B.C. Wills, JPC 64:486.

6. B.C. Wills, JPC 46:513.
7. B.C. Deeds 149:589.
8. G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland
(Philadelphia, 1877).
9. Maryland Historical Trust, State historic site
inventory form, Trentham.
10. Ibid.
11. Sketch map of old road and new proposed Reisterstown
turnpike, 1787, B.C. Public Library, Reisterstown.

As promised in 1980, the house was restored, converted to office space, and in 1987 sold to the Gordons. Mrs. Gordon is also Dr. Gordon, and has been practicing psychaitry in the office, an interesting link with the medical activities of the Cradock family, and one would hope in the restored "doctor's shop" called for in the 1798 tax list.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA 687

James T. Wollon, Jr., A.I.A., "Gayley House," N.R. Survey form,
February 1980.

Dawn F. Thomas, The Green Spring Valley (Baltimore, 1978).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 0.575

Quadrangle name Cookeysville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Tax Map 67, Parcel 144 and Plat Books EHK Jr. 44:115.

Bounded on south by local open space of Queen Anne Village, on east by Cradoek Lane.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state	N/A	code	county	code

state	N/A	code	county	code
state	N/A <td>code<td>county<td>code</td></td></td>	code <td>county<td>code</td></td>	county <td>code</td>	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McGrain (quoting James T. Wollon, Jr.)

organization Office of Planning

date January 3 1989

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue

telephone 887-3495

city or town Towson

state MD 21204

BA 687
Gayley House
Craddock's Lane
Owings Mills, Md.
private

c. 1745

Research suggests that this small stone house may have been built about 1745. Its stone walls are in very good condition, attesting to the skill and care with which it was built, allowing the assumption that the house may have been the "stone Doctor's Shop" which is described on a 1798 tax list. The house is being restored for rental purposes.

7 DESCRIPTION

BA-637

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The small stone house on Craddock Lane appears to date from the opening years of the nineteenth century but inconclusive indications of possible early alterations suggest that an eighteenth century date may be possible, as will be described below. Built in two sections, the principal facade oriented to the road, to the south, the easterly section is the original. The westerly section was added at a very early date.

The original section is three bays in length, one and one-half storeys in height. The door is centered in the south front and a 6/6 window is on either side, symmetrically spaced. Falling grade allows a door to the basement in the easterly bay of the south front. A small basement window in the east end has two iron bars built into the masonry; a window in the east gable lights the low second storey. A centered door is the only opening in the north wall. The hewn top wall plate is exposed flush with the south and north walls, entirely void of a cornice.

A single chimney rises externally at the west end of the original section, a brick stack above a stone chimney. That chimney broadens in width toward the north and its north side is flush and continuous with the north wall of the house. Internally a chimney breast of conventional width projects into the large west room, its firebox trimmed with an architrave surround having a quirked cyma reversa with astrigal on fillet backband, a design typical of the early nineteenth century. No interior evidence is visible of a fireplace as wide as the chimney would allow, suggesting an original chimney of unusual width (possibly eighteenth century) abandoned early in the nineteenth century and replaced by the conventional projecting chimney breast.

The west wing consists of three stone walls, the original section forming the east wall. It is two bays in length, one storey in height. Doors are in the westerly bay of the south front and approximately centered in the north side; windows are in the easterly bay of the south front and centered in the west end. Internally is a single room, void of detail. The massive original chimney projects in the northeast corner, without a fireplace in evidence. A ladder-stair in the southwest corner, in ruins, gives access to the unfinished loft.

A partition extends through the original section of the house just east of the door bay; its handsplit lath is fastened with early cut nails. The larger west room has the chimney breast, fireplace and architrave surround described above. A simple chair rail

CRADDOCK LANE STONE HOUSE BA # 687

#7

Page 2

surrounds the room, beaded top and bottom. Walls are plastered on the stone, the ceiling is covered with plywood and there are no other early details. The stair rises straight and enclosed against the north wall immediately north of the east room, then turns to the south to reach the second floor near its ridge line. The single room there, with sloping ceiling beneath the roof, has a very small fireplace in its west end. A few loose floorboards reveal nails with wrought heads on cut shafts, whitewashed straight-sawn joists and whitewashed undersides of the floorboards.

In the dirt-floored cellar the first floor joists are logs. A recess beneath the fireplace suggests a fireplace but it seems to have no flue. The exterior entrance to the cellar in the easterly bay of the south front retains a board door with long strap hinges, the only early door on the premises.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

BA-687

PERIOD

PREHISTORIC

1400-1499

1500-1599

1600-1699

X 1700-1799

1800-1899

1900

ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC

ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC

AGRICULTURE

X ARCHITECTURE

ART

COMMERCE

COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

COMMUNITY PLANNING

CONSERVATION

ECONOMICS

EDUCATION

ENGINEERING

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

INDUSTRY

INVENTION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

LAW

LITERATURE

MILITARY

MUSIC

PHILOSOPHY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

RELIGION

SCIENCE

SCULPTURE

SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN

THEATER

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This very early small stone house, ~~formerly~~ abandoned due to its cramped location on a sloping site, on a busy road, with insufficient space for contemporary water and sewage disposal systems, is typical of the first-generation dwellings erected on newly patented lands. This example may be that, it may be a much later tenant house or it may have been the modest dwelling of a local shopkeeper, craftsman or artisan. Its stone walls are in very good condition, attesting to the skill and care with which it was built, and many of its few original details remain, albeit in poor condition.

Such houses exist in many places, usually abandoned, usually far below the standards of their surroundings, usually zoned out of usefulness and therefore usually threatened with certain annihilation, as is the case with this example.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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This small stone house does appear on the 1877 map of the 3rd District⁸ which is the earliest definite record of it found to date; however, due to the architect's description, there is reason to believe the house could be 100 years older. The Cradocks had many buildings and tenant houses on the estate and as maps of the late 18th century are not available, our only source has been tax assessment lists which do not specify exact locations of houses. The 1798 tax list does list 2 houses one of which very easily could be the one in question. Both measure 20 x 20 according to the list and the present owner says that the original part of the house is close to those dimensions. The architect's description enclosed states that due to the care taken in construction, an excellent craftsman was probably the builder and a "stone Doctor's Shop" measuring 20 x 20 is described on the 1798 tax list.

Trentham, as the Cradock estate was called has been designated as an Historic Site.⁹ For 5 years prior to the construction of the mansion in 1750, the Cradocks lived in a one-room house on the property.¹⁰ At that time Cradock Lane, where the little stone house is, was the main route from Baltimore to Reisterstown; the present Reisterstown Pike not having been constructed until about 1790.¹¹ Therefore, it is highly possible that due to the location of this house, it was the first house on the property and dates to at least 1745.

Footnotes

¹ Baltimore County Land Records (BCLP), County Courts Building, Towson, Md. Liber, LPB 6114, folio 390.

² Conversation with owner, February 12, 1980.

³ BCLP, Liber 4731, folio 105.

⁴ BCLP, Liber 5187, folio 388.

⁵ BCLP, will Liber JPC 64, folio 486.

⁶ BCLP, Liber SPC 46, folio 513.

⁷ BCLP, Liber 149, folio 589.

⁸ 1877 Atlas. BCLP. C.M. Hopkins, Philadelphia.

⁹ Maryland Historical Trust. State Historic Site Survey Inventory Form, Trentham.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ 1787 sketch map of Old road and new proposed Reisterstown Pike, Reisterstown Library

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore County Land Records, County Courts Building, Towson, Md.
 1798 Soldiers Delight Tax List. III Coc. 41. Baltimore County Historical Society.
 Dawn F. Thomas and Robert W. Thomas, The Green Spring Valley; Its History and Heritage,
 (Maryland Historical Society, 1978)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

James T. Woolon, Jr., A.I.A., Anne Brooks, Research Historian February, 1980

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Valleys Planning Council

828-7807

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

212 Washington Avenue

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

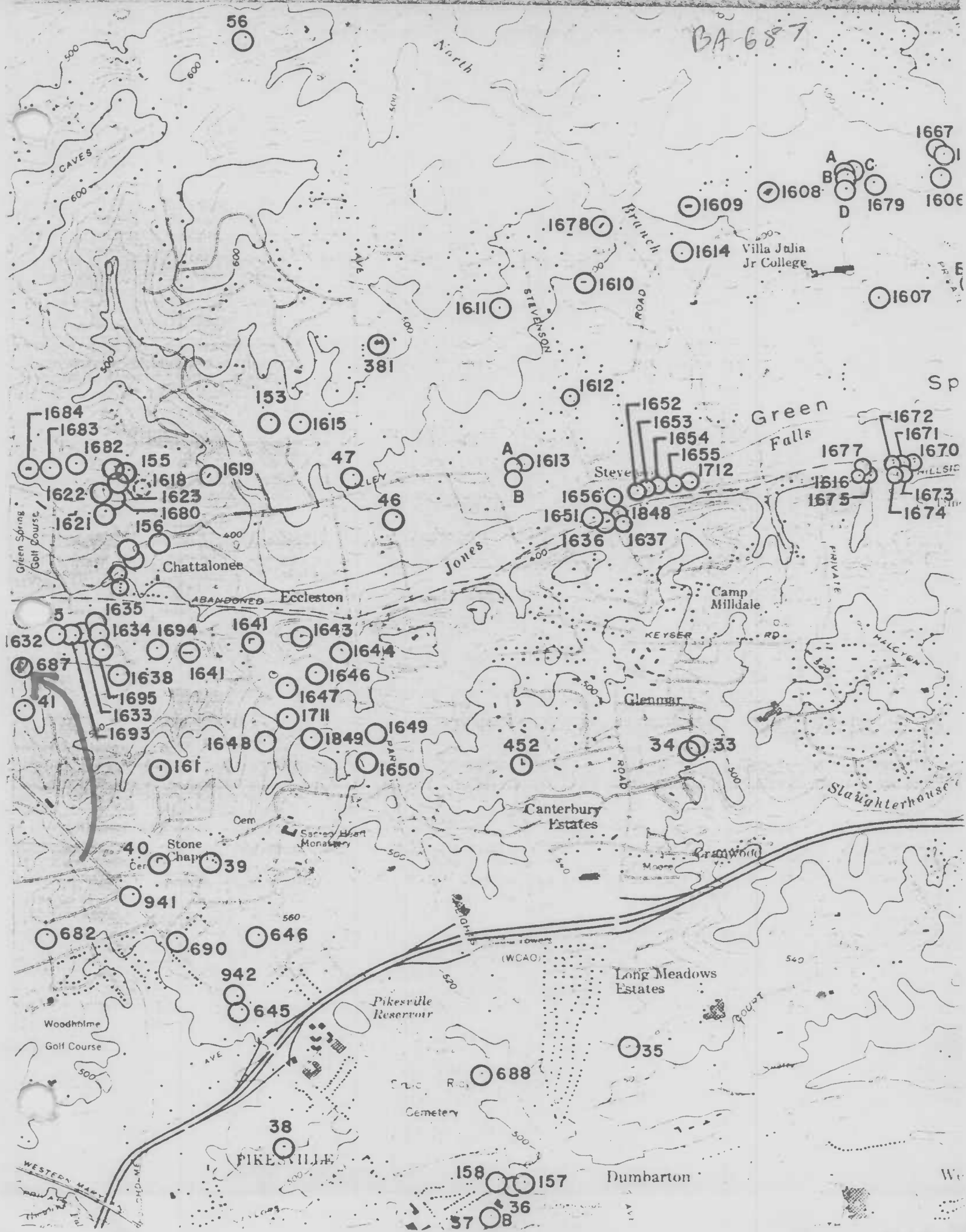
Towson

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401
 (301) 267-1438





BA 687
Gayly House
GSVHD
Craddock La
JTW
1-79
Md. Hist.Tr
from SE

*copy the
E 1/3/60*